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The Johnsonian January 28, 1980

Winthrop University

The Johnsonian

VOLUME LVII, NO. 15

WINTHROP COLLEGE, ROCK HILL, S. C.

JANUARY 28, 1980

Two sentenced in November shooting

By BONNIE JERDAN

Two Rock Hill men who pleaded guilty to two charges of assault and battery with intent to kill in the Nov. 9 shooting of Winthrop students Steve Arnold and John Imholtz were sentenced Wednesday to serve 10 years in prison.

Both David Robinson, 20, and Raymond Boyd, 21, received a 20-year sentence, suspended on the service of 10 years, according to William Ferguson, York County state solicitor. Each man also got a 10-year sentence on the second charge, which will run concurrently.

They could be released on parole after serving a third of the 10-year sentences.

Winthrop students Steve Arnold, 21, and John Imholtz, 18, were wounded by a single shotgun blast as they crossed

Cherry Road Nov. 9. Both were witnesses for the state in the trials which took place Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 21-22.

Arnold said that Robinson changed his plea to guilty during the trial Tuesday against the advice of his attorney, saying, "All I want to do is tell the truth." Boyd pleaded guilty Wednesday, "probably in hopes of a lighter sentence," Arnold said.

Robinson did not actually admit to shooting the students, Arnold said. Rather, he told the court that he had pointed his shotgun at the students, and his finger was on the trigger when it went off.

Although Boyd did not do the shooting, he received the same sentence as Robinson because he helped load the gun. "The judge (Robert Hayes) said that the hand of one is the hand of all," Arnold said.

A 16-year-old relative of one of the defendants testified against the two men. He witnessed the shooting from the backseat of the defendants' car and testified that when he asked to get out, Robinson had threatened to shoot him, too, Arnold said.

"It was David Robinson's birthday," Arnold said. "He'd only been out of jail three weeks after serving two years."

Arnold spent a month in the hospital, and doctors took more than 130 pellets from the upper half of his body. One lodged in his right eye, requiring surgery and destroying his vision.

His lung was partially collapsed, but is just about back to normal, Arnold said.

Arnold received incompletes for his fall classes and plans to make them up in the coming year. Both Arnold and Imholtz plan to play soccer in the fall.



John Imholtz, left, and Steve Arnold were victims of senseless shooting. (Photo by Beth Rudowske, courtesy of EVENING HERALD)

Assertiveness is your right

By Nanci Ritter

Assertiveness, says Kathryn Katz, a staff member of Spectrum Psychological Services, "is the direct expression of your feelings, opinions and preferences, in a non-threatening manner."

Katz is involved in individual counseling, group counseling and consulting work in areas which include management, assertiveness and communications. Her background includes work in both inpatient and outpatient clinical settings and has most recently served on the faculty of Forsyth Technical Institute as a classroom instructor.

tor.

Katz conducted an assertiveness workshop last Tuesday in Thurmond. Approximately one hundred students and faculty attended. It was Katz's first college student oriented workshop and also the first workshop where she had both male and female attenders.

Katz said the reason for men not usually attending assertiveness workshops is that for a man to admit he is non-assertive is very threatening. "The fact that you are a woman being assertive is sometimes very uncomfortable for other women and other men who don't particularly see

assertiveness as something that women should have -- but that's their problem," she said. Katz added, "Your energy should be spent in problem-solving, not degrading yourself or anyone else."

During the workshop Katz referred to Manuel J. Smith, Ph.D., author of *WHEN I SAY NO, I FEEL GUILTY*. Smith discusses the Bill of Assertive Rights. The first right states: "You have the right to judge your own behavior, thoughts, and emotions, and to take the responsibility for their initiation and consequences upon yourself."

A question was raised concerning non-assertiveness versus

assertiveness versus aggressiveness. Katz said that non-assertiveness simply means you do not challenge the way people treat you. Assertiveness is thinking and acting in ways that stand up for your personal rights. Aggressiveness is standing up for what you want regardless of the rights and feelings of others.

"The essence of a lot of assertiveness is the changes of value systems, feeling okay about making a mistake, feeling okay about not understanding something," Katz said.

Assertiveness implies a sense of honesty and directness. The fifth right states: "You have the right to make mistakes -- and be responsible for them."

Katz commented that when dealing with personal mistakes and failures people tend to spend all their energy doing a number on themselves. Instead, Katz suggests that you ask yourself what can you do to change the situation and what are you willing to do to change it.

Katz emphasized that you should not hope that people will read your mind. Be clear, specific and direct. Admit that you made a mistake. Instead of spending all your energy defending yourself against the criticism listen to what is being said; decide if the criticism is valid.

NEXT WEEK: Assertively coping with the great manipulator: criticism.



Kathryn Katz leads Assertiveness Training workshop.

(Photo by Tim Hartsis)

Election applications

Applications for the major spring elections will be available at the Dinkins Information Desk and in the S.G.A. office, second floor Dinkins, Monday, January 28, and must be returned to the respective pickup area by February 6, according to Cherry Wyatt, Elections Board chairperson.

Offices opening for elected positions will be SGA President and V. Pres.; Attorney General; Public Defender; Public Prosecutor; and DSU President, V. Pres., Policy Board, and committee chairmen. Also Intramurals President and V. Pres., and Senior, Junior, and Sophomore Class Presidents and V. Pres. positions will be opening at this time.

Vail—the father of CYLUC-W Consortium

Public Affairs Release

It all started over breakfast—an informal gathering of eight school superintendents and the new president of Winthrop College.

Six years later, the CYLUC-W Consortium is a thriving model, the only one of its kind, of what can happen when public school and college administrators put their heads together to find solutions to educational problems.

Winthrop College President Charles Vail, father of the consortium concept, says most school-college efforts of the past have not worked well because top management had no initial or continuing role. "Top management cannot be involved in programmatic roles," he said, "but it must be informed and in agreement because that is the level at which there is the ultimate accountability."

There is a matter of protocol also. Vail illustrates this point with a backyard parallel.

"Your backyard grass needs cutting and your neighbor on his own comes over and cuts it. You don't know whether to be grateful or mad-grateful to get the grass cut, or mad because this guy does something to your yard without permission," Vail explains.

"This describes what's been happening in education for too long. State agencies, private consultants, and college faculties

have been moving into the school systems with programs and innovative ideas without consulting top management."

When college faculties wanted to conduct a project in the public schools, they were directly to the teachers concerned, or invited the teachers to the college campus for discussion. Similarly, when the school teachers encountered a problem, they usually went directly to a college faculty member. These efforts seldom achieved the optimum results and rarely had lasting benefits, even in those instances of greatest promise. Vail contends that efforts often failed because there was a breakdown of protocol: The top officers of schools and colleges were not involved at the outset, hence knew little or nothing of the projects. The "backyard parallel" was at work, and there was often ignorance of other school system-wide considerations—priorities, funding, and board policy.

Through the vehicle of the CYLUC-W Consortium, the top management of school districts and the college meet to discuss projects of mutual interest, all of which arise from concerns of school and college faculties. Projects devised by these faculties not only get approval of the Consortium Board but active support and, on occasion, financial backing. Protocol is met in full.

Vail makes the careful distinction that the CYLUC-W Board of Governors does not get directly involved in projects but rather establishes agreements which clear the way for the projects to happen.

Since that breakfast of 1973, the Consortium, which draws its name from the counties and colleges involved (Cherokee, York, Lancaster, Union, Chester, and Winthrop), boasts many achievements including:

—A series of networks composed of school and college teachers who report problems, compare solutions, exchange information, and work together to produce new developments. Networks exist for English, reading, mathematics and special education teachers plus library officers.

—A Secondary Network, comprising the high school principals, provides a new forum for consideration of issues ranging from legal liabilities to competency testing to curriculum reform.

—Exploration of joint ventures with the South Carolina Educational Television Network.

—A Competency Testing Project centered at Winthrop.

—Workshops on physical plant operations, school finance, and legislative programs.

—A combined inservice day for all school districts which involved more than 3,000 teachers in a program planned by a

task force of teachers. The day, now an annual event, involved guest speakers, a book fair, and

national funds of any kind. Its success has been the good will and total cooperation of the

"Top management cannot be involved in programmatic roles. . . ."

other events of interest to the teachers.

When the litany of accomplishments was presented in December to a gathering of state legislators representing the consortium area, the lawmakers were gratified to learn that the work of the consortium has been conducted without exter-

participants. "We've done it without a dime from outside our own budgets and without specific staff," Vail explains. "It has not cost much—just a little transportation money and a meal here or there—to get people together for constructive conversation."

Physicians hours longer

Crawford Health Center began new hours for physicians late in December, according to Anne S. James, R.N. The hours are increased and will be as follows during the fall and spring semesters, while classes are in session:

Monday 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 to 4 p.m.
Tuesday 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 to 4 p.m.
Wednesday 9 a.m. to 12 noon and Gyn Clinic, by appointment only 1:30 to 4:30 p.m.
Thursday 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 to 4 p.m.
Friday 4 to 6 p.m. (Sick call)

The open hours for the Health Center will remain the same, 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. with registered nurses on duty at all times.

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Ebonites sponsor Black Week

Public Affairs Release

Talent and fashion shows, a Mr. Ebonite Pageant, a ball and an alumni basketball game are all scheduled to be a part of Black Week that will be celebrated at Winthrop College Jan. 27 through Feb. 2.

The week was planned to coincide with the beginning of National Brotherhood that is being observed nationwide during February.

Black Week is an annual

event at Winthrop sponsored by the Association of Ebonites (AOE), an organization designed to promote an interest in black culture.

"It's a week for everyone—both black and white," says Fran Smith, a junior from Greenville who is coordinating Black Week activities. "We'll start off the week together with a choir presentation and a campus-wide worship service, and we expect to end the week united."

The week's scheduled activities include:

Monday, Jan. 28—Guest speaker, Barbara Richardson, CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) director for Greenville County, S.C., at 6 p.m. in Tillman Building.

Tuesday, Jan. 29—Talent show, open to students and faculty, at 8 p.m. in Tillman Building.

Wednesday, Jan. 30—Mr. Ebonite pageant at 8 p.m. in Tillman Building.

Thursday, Jan. 31—Fashion show, featuring students modeling clothes from their own wardrobes, at 8 p.m. in Tillman Building.

Friday, Feb. 1—Semi-formal black ball at 8 p.m. in McBryde Building.

Saturday, Feb. 2—Alumni basketball game at 4 p.m. in Peabody Gymnasium; disco and show, presented by Cosmo Productions, at 8 p.m. in McBryde Building.

All Black Week activities are open free to the public.

AOE faculty advisor is Tom Shealy, assistant professor of Latin and French.

CETA Director to speak

Public Affairs Release

Barbara Richardson, CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) director for Greenville County, S.C., will deliver the keynote address during Black Week at Winthrop College Jan. 27 through Feb. 2.

Mrs. Richardson, a licensed

minister who has a master of science degree from Clemson University, was a high school dropout for 10 years before she went back to school to get a diploma and two college degrees.

As a county CETA director she is responsible for planning and directing programs that aid economically disadvantaged chil-

dren and adults ages 14 through 55.

Sue has been the recipient of numerous community service awards for her work in counseling young people.

A resident of Greenville, she is married to the Rev. Franklin D. Richardson Jr. Her ministry is with the Shadyoak Baptist Church of Greenville.

She will speak at 6 p.m. Monday (Jan. 29) in Johnson Building on campus. Her speech is one of a number of events scheduled for Black Week which was planned to coincide with the beginning of National Brotherhood Month observed nationwide during February.

ENERGY.
We can't afford
to waste it.

CBS features WC

Public Affairs Release

ROCK HILL—The Travelers Rest High School Marching Band and Winthrop College will be featured in a 10-minute segment on the CBS network television program "30 Minutes."

A special airing of the program can be seen at 2 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 3, on WSPA-TV, Channel 7, Spartanburg. Only WSPA will air the popular children's news program locally that is normally seen at 1:30 p.m. Saturdays.

Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC) basketball on Jan. 26, when the segment will be aired nationwide, is preempting the program on CBS-affiliate stations in the area.

Last August, a CBS crew filmed the Travelers Rest band while band members were on Winthrop's campus attending a summer band camp. Bob Rubin, "30 Minutes" producer, said he wanted to find out what goes into producing a prize-winning high school band and how a group of youngsters can perform intricate field maneuvers and still make music.

The segment that resulted from the filming follows the band from the time it originated through its performance at ball games and contests. Scenes of Winthrop's campus and a mention of the college are included.

The show's host is Christopher Glenn, who is best known for his reading of CBS news briefs called "In the News" Saturday mornings.

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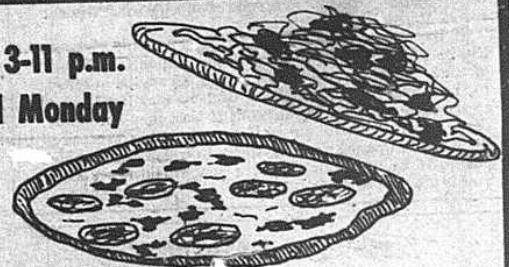
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The Johnsonian

VOL. LVII, NO. 15

Winthrop College

January 28, 1980

Students' role in attendance decision

Winthrop has a better record than many colleges of including students' opinions when making important decisions. If I had made this assertion at this time last year, I would have been laughed off the page because at the time many students were concerned about administration's decision to close MacFeat nursery and the Withers kindergarten.

For those who are new this year, MacFeat, the little nursery behind the cafeteria, was scheduled to be closed because President Vail believed that it was not serving its purpose in preparing students majoring in elementary education for real life situations. The students disagreed and had to put up a tremendous struggle to convince the administration to keep MacFeat. The efforts paid off, and MacFeat is still a functioning asset to the campus. (The J. will feature the nursery in an upcoming issue.)

This year the tendency to regard students' opinions as trivial, unnecessary factors in major decisions has not been a problem. Rather, better communication between students and administration has been improving. One innovative contribution aiding communication is the Student Liaison Committee. Organized by Dean of Students Jeff Mann, this committee is a group of students who meet with President Vail and other college officials once a month to discuss problems and complaints, as well as changes in policies and procedures.

With the proposed change in attendance policy, however, I see a decision that was made completely independent of student involvement. The proposal was passed unanimously by Academic Council December 10 and would have gone before the faculty for approval January 15 without students knowing anything about it, if SGA President John Hayes had not urged President Vail to delay the meeting of the Faculty Council. Hayes found out about the proposal through Academic Council's one student representative.

If Hayes had not been on his toes, the attendance policy, in which credit for courses depends upon the number of times a student misses class, would already be in effect for next year. As it now stands, students may not be able to affect the decision anyway, but at least they have more of an opportunity to do so if they feel it is necessary. The Faculty Council meets in March to review the proposed policy. If students don't want a new attendance policy, now is the time to speak out.

Bonnie Jordan

A new era in foreign policy

Bob Ford

The world ain't what it used to be. Just ask Jimmy Carter.

Political turmoil and military conflict in Iran and Afghanistan have hit American leaders like a cold slap in the face. A new era in American foreign policy is now unfolding. The thin veneer of cooperation and diplomacy pervading international relations since World War Two is bending, cracking, and beginning to shatter.

The history of humanity is replete with wars, power struggles, feuds and alliances, and a general domination of world events by a handful of powerful states. It was survival of the fittest. Military action was a frequent tool of foreign policy.

World War Two changed all that. With the taming of the atom, humanity suddenly had the capability to destroy itself. Two superpowers have emerged that have dominated the world since then, and which could lay waste to the world with their nuclear arsenals. This realization sent shudders of fear around the civilized world. The United Nations provided a forum for dialogue, if not much else. International relations assumed a more civilized form. The United States became leader of the "free world" and began playing an international chess game with the Soviet Union. The power struggles continued. New variables in the equation—atomic weapons, worldwide telecommunication, Western dependence on Arab oil—called for new rules. Espionage and covert activities achieved a greater prominence. The war turned cold but continued unabated. The stakes were high and the players were scared.

From this philosophy of fear

arose detente. For America, detente amounted to a policy of appeasement in hopes of assuaging Soviet paranoia. For Russia, detente presented a chance to catch up with the gigantic thermonuclear arsenal the United States has accumulated. It also provided the opportunity to make inroads in strategic areas such as the Middle East and Africa. The Russian advances were made possible largely because of the disillusionment spawned in American minds by the social, economic, and political wasteland called Vietnam. (A justified demoralization. We realized our government used thousands of young people as pawns in an unjust political war.) In the 1970's Russia gained new surrogates in Angola, Ethiopia, and Yemen, and new allies in Libya, Iraq, and Afghanistan. Cuba became their mercenary agent in Africa and Asia. Vietnam, with Soviet backing, continued its campaign to subjugate Indochina. The sapping of American will opened the door to Soviet expansionism.

The uncertain fate of 50 Americans in Tehran stopped the opening of that door. The Russian invasion of Afghanistan may slam the door shut.

Americans are getting pissed off.

America is getting angry because the rules of diplomacy, and the spirit of negotiation it worked so hard to establish are crumbling under the weight of nationalism, religious fanaticism, and economic turmoil. And the Soviet Union is taking advantage of, even aggravating, tensions in the world.

The uncertainty and unpredictability of the world situation have put us at the brink of a chasm. Restraint, fear of an

atomic armageddon, certain technological breakthroughs (especially in solar power), and lots of luck can carry humanity across the chasm.

If we don't run out of oil along the way.

Oil. The blood that makes our industrial civilization flow. The precious commodity that transforms third rate Arab sheikdoms into world powers. It is oil which will be the big prize in the coming years of conflict. Leading industrial nations—America, Japan, Europe, and Russia—must have oil to survive. When it comes down to survival, you do what you have to do. When the world runs short of oil, diplomacy and cooperation will be forgotten.

Already the scenario begins. Iran is gripped by near-anarchy. Khomeini's regime cannot endure amidst the ruins of a shattered economy. Nor does any faction or group seem poised to assume the lead. Russia has subjugated Afghanistan and now is poised to strike Iran if the opportunity arises. Troops are massed on Iran's Afghan border and to the north, in Russia. The Soviet Union is ahead of the United States in preparation for a potential oil war. It has puppets and allies located all around the oil-rich Persian Gulf region (in addition to a couple OPEC allies).

The United States has allies in Israel, Egypt, and Oman, none of which has any oil to speak of. We have a good working relationship with Saudi Arabia which is crucial to American stakes in the game.

The Soviet Union has displayed a preparedness to take military action to protect itself and its interests. It would be naive not to suppose Russia will invade Iran or another oil-rich nation in order to keep its motor running. Of course, that would mean war with the United States. We could not win a conventional war against the Soviets. They have far more troops, weapons, and armor and could easily overrun the Middle East, or even Europe. America's strategic (nuclear) superiority is useless. So what if we can obliterate each other. If war with Russia actually occurred, could we willfully start the chain reaction that would destroy civilization?

American resolve is also suspect. For at least a decade appeasement has been central to American foreign policy toward the Russians. Only with recent events in Southern Asia have the rumblings of discontent become vocal and sustained. America may be getting over a feeling of guilt for being a wealthy superpower. A loss of Arab oil would quickly grind Western nations to a halt. Such a grim prospect should motivate America, and the rest of the West, as much as it does the Russians. The American government must stand firm in the near future, and protect our friends and interests (viz., oil), if we want to maintain our freedom and way of life.



"WE REJECT THE VICIOUS LIES THAT WE ARE NOT STUDENTS! ALL THE MILITANTS HAVE BEEN ENROLLED IN EXTENSION COURSES AND ARE MAINTAINING THEIR ELIGIBILITY!"

Why does it take a crisis?

By Stephen R. Gible, Chairman, College Republican National Committee

As I sit here and write this column, the Iranian students' takeover of the American embassy in Tehran is in its 60th

day.

All across the country on America's colleges and universities there has been a resurgence of patriotism. College students have been showing their allegiance through demonstrations, rallies, and candlelight vigils.

But where was that national pride two months ago? And I wonder if this pride in our nation will still be with us two months ahead when the crisis is over?

Americans have shown great strength during crisis. Patriotism reached some of its highest points after the bombing of Pearl Harbor and after the Cuban Missile Crisis under Kennedy.

No one needs to remind us that a few years ago we also were at one of the lowest points of faith in our country. College students led much of the discontent during that period also.

The time now is for us to join together going into a decade with a new sense of feeling toward America. I think it is time for students to get involved with the affairs of our government.

The basis of government is politics and politics should not be a four letter word!

Students worldwide, as pointed out in Iran, are a major factor in the social and political structure of their countries. We should and can show our support of our nation by becoming an important political force.

In 1978, a dismal 20 percent of the under 25 years old age group voted, the lowest among all age groups. But we have the potential to have an impact and play an important role in the 1980's if we become involved now!

It shouldn't take a crisis for us to realize the value of this great nation, let us get involved and show we care about our future and America!

letters.

Thanks to many

Letter to the editor:

Zeta Tau Alpha Fraternity would like to thank all the organizations who worked so hard on service projects this last year. Members of Sigma Sigma Sigma, Pi Kappa Alpha, Delta Zeta, and Sigma Phi Epsilon participated with Zeta Tau Alpha in a very successful holiday canned food drive for needy families. We are also grateful to all of the organizations, R.A.'s, students and parents who contributed well over 6,000 cigarette packs, each 1,000 representing one free day on a kidney machine to needy patients with kidney disease.

Cherry Wyatt
Service Chairman

An adult minority

To the editor:

Another right is being taken from the students of Winthrop College. The students at W.C. are losing the right to choice. A right most adults possess is being denied to the students of this school.

I am referring to the Academic Council's decision to handhold students through classes by requiring them to attend 25% or the professor's discretion of attendance.

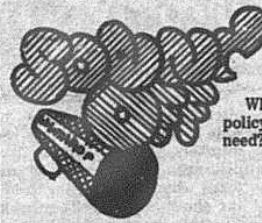
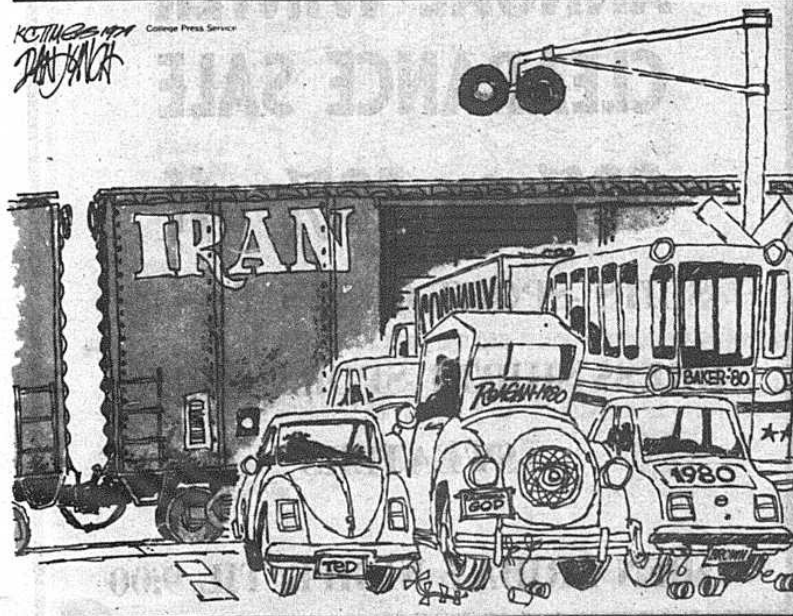
I can understand the requirement for certain lecture-oriented classes. And I would even condone it for Freshman Composition. But to require all students to attend classes is unfair.

Being in college, we students are usually able to make decisions and choices to help us throughout our lives. Sometimes nobody's perfect—we make mistakes; but we learn.

I am requesting that, as a protest to this injustice, we students use the tactic of civil disobedience. If everyone misses 25% of our classes—will the administrators fail us all? Not on your life.

Name withheld by request

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We can't
afford to
waste it.



wants to know . . .

What kind of attendance policy, if any, does Winthrop need?

Photos and Copy
BY TIM HARTIS



"I don't think they need one really. I think we're adults, and we know what we're here for. We know we are supposed to attend classes. School is just like my employment; I have to do what I'm supposed to do."
Ellen L. Henderson-junior



"I don't think they need any. Students should be mature enough to make their own decisions as to whether or not to attend classes. They paid their money, so it should be left up to the individual to decide."

Kay Matthews-freshman



"I don't know if they need one or not. I guess it would be good for students having trouble attending classes, but the people who go regularly wouldn't need one."

Terri Swails-freshman



"I think the professors should set up their own attendance policy. Each professor has his own standards. Some figure it's up to you, and others would prefer you to be there every day."

Patricia Beer-sophomore

Big-college sports use small colleges

By STEVE PALMER

OXNARD, CA (CPS)—Oxnard College doesn't look like much. Situated on a few treeless acres 40 miles north of Los Angeles, the 5000-student campus quietly services a local community preoccupied with the orange and housing industries.

Until recently its primary diversion was provided by a 22-year-old basketball player named Craig Gilbert, who last year led the Oxnard team to an impressive 28-5 season and a berth in the state small-college basketball tournament. Gilbert's performance was exciting enough to draw the attention of even University of New Mexico basketball recruiter Manny Goldstein. Indeed, Goldstein successfully convinced Gilbert to transfer to New Mexico for the 79-80 season. But the recruitment, and a fluke discovery by police officials, started what is probably the worst college sports scandal since the early 1960s.

The scandal revolves around allegations that sports programs at New Mexico, Arizona State, San Jose State, Oregon, Oregon State and Utah (a number of other schools are also under investigation) falsified the academic records of some of its athletes to help them meet NCAA eligibility requirements.

The allegations have raised a number of serious questions about the lengths to which some universities will go to assemble winning teams. Not least of the questions is how big-time sports programs can victimize both small-time colleges like Oxnard and ambitious small-college players like Gilbert.

All the questions were raised almost by mistake last March when the New Mexico Organized Crime Strike Force, investigating illegal gambling operations, tapped a phone conversation between Goldstein and New Mexico head coach Norman Ellenberger that implicated both in a reported scheme to fix Craig Gilbert's college transcripts and make him eligible to play for the Lobos this season.

Goldstein, according to law enforcement charges, had an Albuquerque printer manufacture an official seal of 7200-student Mercer County Community College in Trenton, N.J. Goldstein allegedly used the seal to make bogus Mercer credits appear legitimate, and then, according to prosecutors, arranged to have those fake credits mixed in with Gilbert's Oxnard credits. Investigators subsequently charged that Goldstein conspired with Oxnard trainer Robert Maruca to pay Director of Admissions Dr. John Woolly \$300 to mix in the fake Mercer credits with Gilbert's real Oxnard credits, and thus make the player eligible to transfer to and play for New Mexico.

And on Nov. 23, FBI agents in Los Angeles intercepted a forged Mercer transcript had been mailed special delivery from New Jersey.

That's when the scandal began to unravel.

"We were at practice one afternoon and these guys in suits came in," Gilbert remembers. "They looked like policemen, and some of us joked about their being from the phone company. They took us into a room one-by-one, and asked us if we had ever been paid to play ball, did we know about any gambling. . . stuff like that. They asked me if I knew I was ineligible to play because of my transcripts. I told them no."

The suited guys were FBI agents who, after further questioning, discovered that at least six other Lobo players had questionable credits on their transcripts.

The Albuquerque investigation, following a trail of small-college and extension-service credits, soon spread to cast doubt on the academic records of athletes at Oregon State, the University of Oregon, and the University of Utah.

In some cases, athletes had gotten academic credit without ever attending class. In some others, the athletes hadn't even known they'd been enrolled in the classes.

Rock Richmond and Mike Honeycutt of Oregon received credit from extension courses offered by Rocky Mountain College of Billings, MT., and Ottawa (KS) University. Neither player had ever attended class. When Oregon State found that football player Leroy Edwards had also received credit from Ottawa, it checked further to find a bogus grade from a Florida junior college. And though University of Utah basketball player Danny Vranes was originally cleared of charges that his Ottawa credit was improper, he was subsequently ruled ineligible to play, and Utah had to forfeit five basketball games this season. Similar instances of academically ineligible students playing have caused Arizona State and San Jose State to forfeit games as well.

Goldstein and Ellenberger, meanwhile, have been forced to resign, and face criminal charges of phone and mail fraud.

Otherwise, the players are the ones paying most of the price of the scandal so far. Gilbert, who couldn't meet NCAA transfer requirements of at least 48 hours of credit and a 2.0 grade point average, is only one of about a dozen basketball players who can't perform this year.

Gilbert himself comes from the poor side of the tracks in Santa Barbara, CA. Pinning his hopes on his basketball skills, he gained a name for himself at Santa Barbara High School and then at Santa Barbara City College.

City College Athletic Director Bob Dinaberg remembers Gilbert as not much of a student, but "a hell of a ball player." In fact, at the end of his first City College season, Gilbert found himself short of credits, and was ruled ineligible for the next season.

He'd repaired his grades by the 1978-79 season, which he

spent at Oxnard, a team that usually gets a little more press. It was after an Oxnard-L.A. Trade Tech game that Gilbert was first approached by Manny Goldstein.

"He came up and asked me if I wanted to take a ride."

But rumors of over-aggressive recruiting at New Mexico made Gilbert wary. "Some friends told me it was like Las Vegas," referring to the University of Nevada-Las Vegas basketball program, which has been repeatedly scrutinized and barred from championship play for high-pressure recruiting practices. "They said it wouldn't be long before they (New Mexico) were caught. But I decided to take the ride with this guy, and I saw the crowd at the Pit (UM's arena), and decided 'this is the place.'"

Gilbert's story is not atypical.

"There are any number of young men who are put in these institutions who don't belong there," exclaims George Killian, executive director of the National Junior College Athletic Association (NJCAA).

But big colleges court small college players for several good reasons.

Carman DiPaolo, football coach at Santa Barbara City College, explains, "The advantage that the junior college player represents is that the recruiters are looking for play-

ers to fill particular needs. The junior college players have had two years to improve. They're more of a known quality than players just out of high school.

Academically preparing junior college players for transfer apparently isn't difficult. "At some of these junior colleges, it doesn't take a whole lot to complete 48 hours of 2.0 work," New Mexico admissions director Robert Weaver told SPORTS ILLUSTRATED.

And some of the small colleges actively push transfers. DiPaolo regularly prepares and distributes athletic resumes for his more talented players.

Yet sometimes "the universities are kidding themselves if they think they can take these kids out of the junior colleges and expect them to perform academically," Lie NJCAA's Killian contends. "At the universities a kid plays his two years, and leaves without any degree."

But players aren't the only victims. "I'm finished," sighs Bob Maruca, the Oxnard trainer through whom Goldstein allegedly tried to fix Gilbert's transcript. Sitting in the converted trailer that houses Oxnard's athletic department, he swears, "It's ridiculous. All I do here is coach soccer and train the kids." He picks up a soccer ball, and spins it. "Now I won't find a job anywhere."

Asked why schools would condone such shady practices, Maruca silently takes a slip of paper, and writes one word on it: Boosters.

"You're a pawn, I'm a pawn," he explains. "We're all pawns. If you don't have money, you're a pawn."

An Oxnard player in the office adds, "It just comes down to how far a team'll go to get a player."

Dr. Woolly at the admissions office refused to talk to a reporter, except to snap, "I'm really incensed. I hadn't heard of Goldstein or Ellenberger until this thing came out in the papers."

And Gilbert is still confused and upset. "I was just playing basketball. I didn't worry about the transcript because they told me it was okay to play." More thoughtfully, he adds, "We got taken by fast talkers . . . by the fast recruiters."

For now, he says he'll probably return to New Mexico to finish the academic year. Though ineligible, he still thinks about playing big-college ball somehow, somewhere. He says he's considering transferring again, this time to the University of Nevada-Las Vegas.

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Senate meeting

On Wednesday, January 16, at 7 p.m., the twelfth meeting of the Winthrop College Senate was called to order by Senate President Jimmy Williamson. Roll was taken and the minutes read from the last meeting by Senate Secretary Kay Massey. Devotion was read by Senator McDonald. Since there were no committee meetings held this week, there were no committee reports.

Old business began with the reading of a letter from Student Government President John Hayes. President Hayes' letter stated that he was vetoing Bill 7-79-80, concerning the elections bulletin. The letter also proposed some changes to the Election Bulletin. These changes were suggested by SGA President Hayes and Dinkins Student Union President Ronnie Laffitte. The changes concerned requirements for those who wish to run for SGA President, Vice-President, and Attorney General and also those who wish to run for Dinkins President,

Vice-President, and Program Board Standing Committee Chairpersons. The changes also dealt with the stipends awarded to those holding these positions. The bill, as amended by Presidents Hayes and Laffitte, passed.

New business began with Resolution 1-79-80RS, which dealt with Black Week. In the past, Black Week has been partially funded by the SGA. Resolution 1-79-80RS, "is to publicly acknowledge and endorse the activities associated with and centered around Black Week." The resolution passed by affirmation, no vote was taken, but no senators denied the passage of the resolution.

The next order of new business concerned recommendation 7-79-80RD. The purpose of this recommendation is to recommend that the TATLER questionnaire committee report its findings to Senate by February 20, 1980. Recommendation 3-79-80RD had set the proposed date at January 30 and in order to receive a larger percentage of student interest, it would be beneficial to present the questionnaire on February 13, Elections Day, to the student body. After the information is gathered from the questionnaire, Recommendation 7-79-80RC would require the findings to be reported to Senate by February 20, 1980. The recommendation passed first reading and was referred to the Rules and Regula-

tion Committee.

The Senate then heard from Dean Morgan, of the College of Arts and Sciences, concerning the proposed attendance (absence) policy. The proposed policy has been formulated by the Academic Affairs committee, which is composed of faculty members and one student, Ginger Threatt, and will be voted on by the Faculty Board later in the semester. There were many questions to Dean Morgan concerning the proposed policy. The policy, if passed, would take effect in the fall of 1980.

Dean Morgan then talked about the way Winthrop ends its semesters. Dean Morgan feels that it is difficult for some students to attend all regular classes the last week of the semester as they are burdened with the pressures of studying for final exams. Dean Morgan said that he would like to see classes end one week earlier and the last week be reserved for final exams or final projects, instead of continuing to have lectures up until the very last day.

President Williams then asked for any announcements and adjourned the meeting.

Seeing 20-0?

A contact lens has been found in the counseling center. Whoever lost one may claim it at 203 Crawford Health Center. If they can find their way...

NEWS BRIEFS

For Swingers Only

The Winthrop Golf Association will hold a meeting on February 5 in Dinkins Auditorium at 1 p.m. The purpose of the meeting is to elect new officers and plan our annual event calendar.

The WGA, has been active for the past year and was recently officially recognized as a sports club by the Intramural Board. Events sponsored or co-sponsored in 1979 were an 18-hole Fun Round, the Dinkins Open, a Member-Guest Tournament and a Short Iron Clinic taught by Bud Welch.

Membership is open to the college community in three divisions: students, faculty/staff, and spouses/dependents. Annual dues are \$5. Anyone interested in membership or more information should contact Risher Brabham (Wesley Foundation, 327-5640) or Tom Webb (Dinkins, 2249).

Model U.N. Openings

The 1980 Winthrop Model United Nations has openings for participation. Student Coordinator Joyce Plyler says that there are 10 openings for students interested in heading up a Model UN delegation.

Plyler adds that they prefer students applying have previous experience in the Model UN. She says that there is also a need for Winthrop students to act as pages and sergeant-at-arms.

The Model UN is scheduled for April 16-18. To apply call the Model UN office at 323-2253.

Role of Women Seminar

A six-week seminar exploring the evolving role of woman, her role in society and culture, her expectations, and her identity began at Wesley Foundation Jan. 23 and will continue every Wednesday at 7 p.m., through Feb. 27. The seminar is conducted by Sister Pat Blaney of the Newman Ministry and Sharon Olthof, Lutheran Campus Ministry at Winthrop.

For more information please contact Sister Pat Blaney at extension 323-1207.

Scuba Course Offered

Joynes Center for Continuing Education will offer a five-week course in scuba diving starting January 28 and continuing thru March 3.

The class will meet in Peabody Gym room 136 from 6:30 p.m.-10:30 p.m. The instructor for the course will be Larry Ogburn of the Wateree Diving School located in Camden and Columbia.

A fee of \$105.00 will be required for students who go thru the registration procedures to receive credit for the course. For students who do not receive credit, a fee of \$110.00 will be required. Both fees include the use of equipment and textbook.

Students who complete the course successfully will receive a PADI certificate in scuba diving.

A weekend scuba diving trip will be required.

Home Ec Scholarships

Students in the School of Home Economics are invited to apply for the following scholarships: Ruth L. Hovermale, Virginia Kelly Langston, and Betty Feezor. Applications may be secured in the Dean's office, 200 Thurmond Building. Students with financial need should contact their department chairman regarding the Johnson-Walker and Landrum-Layton Scholarships. Additional information is posted in Thurmond Building.

SNEA Elections

The Student Education Association has appointed a nominating committee to nominate state officers to serve for the 1980-81 school term.

Nominees will be running for the following offices: president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

Anyone who is a member of the Student National Education Association (SNEA) or who is planning to become a member of the SNEA during the next school term of 1980-81 and is interested in serving as an officer for the Student Education Association, contact Miss Felicia Butler for further detail.



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Education is facing a long winter

By JULIAN WEISS

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS)—The education issues that Congress will consider during 1980 may not be as dramatic as the 1979 struggles over equal rights for women athletes or the creation of the U.S. Dept. of Education, but what they lack in drama they will make up in vehemence. For 1980 will be colleges' Year of Money in Congress as politicians wrangle over legislation that will influence higher education funding through 1985.

The trench warfare over funding will climax with the debate over the proposed Higher Education Reauthorization Act of 1980. One lobbyist predicts a "wild and woolly debate." Others see it as a particularly bitter fight over what kind of direction higher education should follow during the next half decade.

The reauthorization bill will serve as Congress' enabling legislation for virtually all federal higher education programs. Its final shape and emphasis will tell a lot about what will happen to various programs through 1985, when another authorization bill will have to be passed.

The House passed its version of the act in the fall by a whopping 385-15 vote, much to the joy of the Washington education lobby. The House, after all, increased funding for a variety of financial aid programs—BEOGs, SEOGs, work-study, and NDSLs, among others—from \$5 billion to \$7 billion.

The bill, moreover, provides a new formula for distributing financial aid that will pay for 70 percent-up from the previous 50 percent limit-of the cost of education for eligible students. It was nothing less than "a fantastic bill," according to Joel Packer, who steps down this month as lobbyist for the House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee.

Now, however, the bill must go to the Senate, where sentiment seems to be strongly in favor of cutting education funding.

"I don't see that our version (of the bill) will be as expensive," speculates Senate education committee staffer Rick Jerue. "The marching orders coming from members (of the committee) tell us to examine costs carefully."

Education lobbyists see some cause for optimism in the action by the committee—chaired by Sen. Claiborne

Pell (D-R.I.)—to raise funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts for the next fiscal year. Both programs work with and help fund college programs.

After the Senate completes its version of the bill, of course, it will go to a Senate-House conference committee to iron out what promises to be substantive differences in funding and philosophy. It is there that the tenor of higher education funding through the first half of the new decade will probably be decided.

pected from this Congress. Even so, some programs might be threatened.

"The figures I've seen aren't particularly reassuring," Packer notes. "It will be a tight budget year. Even increases cannot always keep up with the inflation rate."

The reauthorization bill, though the most important single piece of education legislation this year, isn't the only college issue due for debate in 1980. Among the more important ones:

—A 1979 General Accounting Office report declared the government's method of eval-

uating and funding "developing institutions" was "largely unworkable." Some "developing schools"—governmentese for some two-year colleges—were actually found ineligible for federal aid last year. The discoveries may be put in legislative form this session.

—"Truth-in-testing" legislation that forces open records for standardized exams will be debated, probably in the spring.

—A bill boosting aid for Vietnam-era veterans seems certain to include increased benefits for college tuition and supplies.

—Depending on what's in President Carter's February study of the state of the U.S. armed forces, there may be a new effort to revive the draft.

—Christine Stafford of Rep. William Ford's crucial House education subcommittee thinks "accreditation proposals may be heard (this year) if the White House continues interest." Proposals would transfer accreditation authority to the states from the academic bodies that currently judge schools' performances and qualifications in the disciplines.

The election campaign also seems to have doomed Sen.

"Trench Warfare" over bills that'll shape colleges in 1985.

Edward Kennedy's bill to create a special tuition loan bank for students.

Last year, criticisms that the bank would effectively push interest rates on loans to students sky high helped keep the measure bottled up in committee. This year the senator's campaign, which has already preoccupied much of his Washington staff, is expected to stall consideration of the loan bank as well as Kennedy's bill to restructure medical school funding.

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College Board endorses truth in testing

NEW YORK, NY (CPS)—In a major reversal of policy, five major standardized-test manufacturers have released a list of "Public Interest Principles" that include many of the points of "truth-in-testing" legislation that the manufacturers had vigorously opposed in the past.

The testing companies emphasize they still oppose truth-in-testing laws, but say they

hope to find less expensive ways of implementing the principles in those laws on their own, without state or federal regulation. While one company spokeswoman said the firms still haven't concocted ways to actually implement the principles they now endorse, a company critic dismissed the principles as part of a "carrot-and-stick" policy of manipulating

students.

The principles themselves obligate the five manufacturers—the College Board, Educational Testing Service, Graduate Management Admission Council, Graduate Record Examinations Board, and Law School Admissions Council—to find ways to allow students to verify their scores and to see their completed tests. The manufacturers also pledged to redouble efforts to eliminate bias from test questions.

Students' inability to verify their scores or review completed tests lead to proposed "truth-in-testing" laws in California, Colorado, Florida, Ohio, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. A bill creating a national truth-in-testing law will be reconsidered in Congress this spring. New York passed its law last summer, and it became effective Jan. 1, 1980.

Test manufacturers, however, claim such laws force them to cut back on the number of times they could offer exams, and to raise exam fees. The College Board, for example, says it costs \$93,000 to develop each new Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT). If it is forced to make each test public, the College Board says it must pass the added expense on the consumers.

Manufacturers have periodically made their predictions come true since the New York law passed and the national bill was introduced in Washington on July 25.

The College Board has cut the number of times it will offer the SATs in New York in half, raised its exam fees, and

stopped scheduling special exam dates for handicapped students and others.

The American College Testing (ACT) service is also offering its tests fewer times in New York, adding that other states that pass such laws will suffer similar consequences.

And on January 7, a week after New York SAT fees were raised to \$10 for all students and \$14.65 for students who wanted their tests mailed back to them for review, the Association of American Medical Colleges took the truth-in-testing law to court. The med schools claimed the law requiring that its MCAT questions be made public violated its copyright on the material.

"It's clearly a case of Carrot-and-stick policy of manipulating students," says Donald Ross of the New York Public Interest Research Group, which lobbied in favor of the truth-in-testing law.

Ross sees lists or principles, released Jan. 3, as the carrot. "It's an attempt at self-regulation. Whenever an industry is faced with public regulation, they try to come up with a way to regulate themselves. The trouble is that industries can never regulate themselves as effectively as the public."

Mary Churchill of the Educational Testing Service (ETS) in Princeton, N.J., readily admits the list of principles was a response to the legislation.

"The legislation accelerated what we had been discussing here for several years," she adds that ETS had nearly published a similar list "several years ago, but for one reason or another

decided not to."

Publication of the list now, although it incorporates many of the points in the law—doesn't mean ETS is less opposed to the New York legislation and the truth-in-testing bill in Washington. "What we find crippling," Churchill explains, "is the requirement that every time a test is given it must be made public."

The manufacturers' advocacy of making test answers public is, she adds, a principle that the manufacturers aren't sure how to put into practice.

She suspects the manufacturers will make "public" exams optional. Students who want their tests back would pay more and could only take the exam at a certain time. All other students would take the exams at a different time, at a lower cost.

Churchill is no more certain how the manufacturers would fulfill their pledge to allow students to verify their scores. Because of computerized scale scores, verification is "tremendously complicated." In the interim, "we stated (the principle) low-key to give us time to work something."

But would self-regulation, as opposed to state and federal regulation, restore the number of test dates and lower exam fees to their pre-law levels? "No," Churchill says, "I doubt that. There is going to have to be a little more test development in any case."

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Winthrop College Store

Creamers believe in helping others

By FRANK STARNES

Thirty or more elementary school kids gather in a circle. As they push their way to the center of the circle, heads lean back, eyes stare straight up at the sky.

"Man them jokers are big," a little boy says. He pulls off his cap to get a better view. His blue eyes stare in amazement. "They're as tall as a tree."

"What do you eat to get like that?" another little boy says. He pulls the nearest big guy's pants leg.

Ronnie Creamer looks at his twin brother Donnie. They break out in wide grins.

"Peanut butter," Ronnie says.

"Pinto beans and potatoes," Donnie says.

The above scene is a familiar one to Ronnie and Donnie Creamer, 6'10" identical twin brothers who are forward and center starters for the Winthrop Eagles men's basketball team.

"We'll say, 'you'll grow 6 inches in 3-weeks time,'" says Donnie Creamer, "if you'll eat what your mama puts on your table' . . . so the kids go home and eat that good food."

Sometime in February, "Real People," an NBC television program, is coming to Winthrop to

do a piece on the Creamer twins. Ronnie and Donnie are also trying to get into THE GUINNESS BOOK OF WORLD RECORDS for being the world's tallest twins.

Donnie, a Williamston native, admits that he and Ronnie like to work with young children. Getting into THE GUINNESS BOOK OF WORLD RECORDS would be nice, but the main reason they want to do it is "to do a lot of work after we finish school to help with the Shriner's Hospital for crippled children in Greenville, to help raise money."

Ronnie Creamer, Donnie's older brother by less than two minutes, says that they like helping "any kind of charity—anybody that needs help." They wouldn't mind taking part in Ripley's Believe-It-Or-Not features and maybe ride on bicycles in parades.

The Creamer twins try to help young people in other ways. They give speeches at high school banquets. On local radio stations they do drug commercials, hoping to discourage young people, especially those who might be going into sports, from taking drugs.

"I want to help young

(Continued on page 13)

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Creamers believe. . . .

(Continued from page 12)

kids," Ronnie says. "So many people have helped me and I'd like to return the favor."

Ronnie and Donnie came to Winthrop to play for Niald Gordon, Winthrop's athletic director and men's basketball coach, but that's not the only reason. They came "to build basketball up, to give young kids in Rock Hill the chance to go to a school near their homes," Donnie says.

"By coming here, it started an athletic program which opened up ways for more scholarships for more guys and girls," Ronnie says. He smiles. Then his face takes on a serious look, head high, eyes straight. "In the long run, it's going to help everybody . . . a lot of high school students who are out there fighting to play ball—soccer or (maybe) baseball."

When the 1979-80 basketball season ends, the Creamers' playing days on the Winthrop Eagles' men's basketball team will also end. And the Creamers believe in giving credit where credit is due. They say that the other guys on the

team are "carrying the load" and that "every player is important."

Presently their main goal is to try to make it to the district playoffs and go to Kansas to represent Winthrop College in the national championship. They have been instrumental in helping two other schools make it to the nationals. As Ronnie put it: "It takes all fifteen guys." They want to go out saying that at each school they attended they "were a part of helping the other guys on the team take the team and the school's name to the national championship." Even after they leave Winthrop they would like to remain a part of the Winthrop Athletic Program in some way.

The Creamers say that because they are twins and because they are so tall they have received a lot of publicity. In fact, they have been on numerous television programs and toured throughout the United States. They have also traveled abroad. During the summer they participated on the 1979 NAIA Australian Tour Team.

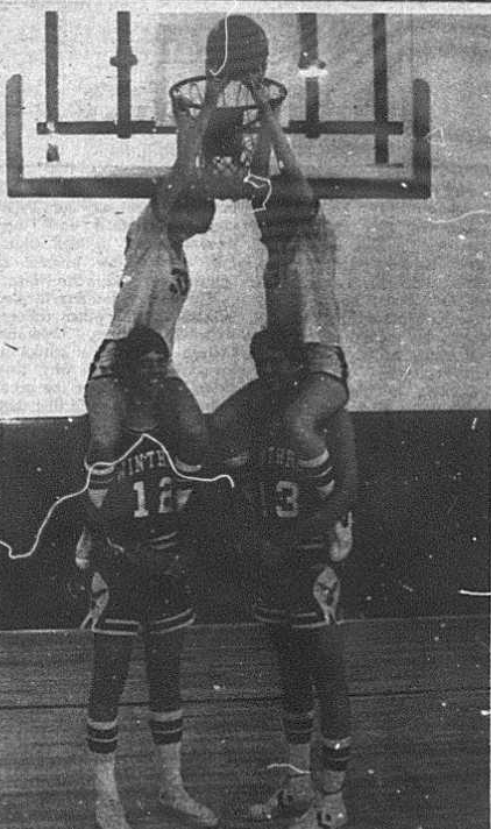
Ronnie and Donnie admit that there are times when their 6'10" heights are a handicap. Doorways, clothes, small automobiles, school showers and beds are among the things that cause problems for the twins.

"We have to order most of our clothes from Chicago," Donnie says. He adds that "the shower knobs hit us at our chests." When they were in Australia, people would stick their heads out of their cars because the Creamers' heads were meeting the green traffic light signals.

"Some people were born with the talent to be smart in books," Donnie says, "but we were born with the talent to be tall. We enjoy it."

Ronnie recalls how this year hasn't been one of his best. He believes that because he played basketball extensively in Australia he became tired and hasn't played as well as he usually does.

"My game went away from me, but I feel like now it's coming back to me," Ronnie says. "But in those times when you're supposed to be doing everything and you're doing the least, and you're losing when you're supposed to be winning, you can't bury yourself in life." He stands tall and sounds like a southern preacher preparing for a sermon. "When you lose," he continues, "you can't run and hide and not come out . . . If we get beat, the next day I'm in class."



Barbara Reynolds, no. 30; Bonnie Reynolds, no. 31; Ronnie Creamer, no. 12 and Donnie Creamer, no. 13. (Photo by PAO)

'Penny's 2¢ Worth!'

BY PENNY THERRELL

ATTENDANCE BREEDS RESPONSIBILITY

In response to Bonnie Jerdan's article concerning the proposed attendance policy, I feel that the entire idea is a great one. I feel that it's just about time that the students at Winthrop start taking a little responsibility for their lives. There is no reason that I can think of why an adult should have to be spoon fed all of the time.

The greatest argument that I have heard against the attendance policy is that the student will no longer have the right to decide. While that may be the case, the students have already made the ultimate decision, the decision to attend college and to give it their best shot. If you don't feel that you got anything out of the classes at Winthrop then maybe you shouldn't be here. You could just sit home and read text books for an education.

While I agree that it may seem like a waste of time to sit in some classes that you really don't feel are benefiting you, you have to look at it from an adult angle. If you aren't responsible enough to attend a few classes a day then how do you ever expect to hold a job that you will have to go to for at least eight hours a day?

Believe it or not even the most boring class is beneficial. There is always something to learn in the classroom that you can't get out of the book.

My opinion on this policy is also that it is fair and very lenient. Under the new policy you will be able to miss almost a class every week. Now if you can't make it to class twice a week, then maybe you should seriously consider why you are in college. If you paid all of that money to sit around in Dinkins or to go to the shopping center during class, then fine. If you want to get an education that will benefit you in the future, then the new policy may be doing you a bigger favor than you think.

For those of you who may be like I am, you mean well, but sometimes you just don't get the inspiration to go to class, the new policy will be just the answer to your problem. It definitely will make you think twice before you reach over and turn off the alarm clock.

Before you get all upset about attendance becoming mandatory, think about the facts. We came to college to learn, so we should use every resource available, which includes classes. We are all adults who need to begin to develop good habits, and the policy isn't the end of all cutting. There will still be a great number of days that you will have the decision to stay in bed.



January	
Friday	11 th 12 th
Saturday	17 th
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Friday	24 th
Thursday	25 th 26 th
Friday	31 st
(TO BE ANNOUNCED)	
February	
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Friday	14 th
Thursday	15 th 16 th
Friday	21 st
Thursday	22 nd 23 rd
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(TO BE ANNOUNCED)	
March	
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Saturday	7 th 8 th
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Another dynamic duo

By PENNY THERRELL

Did you ever dream when you were in high school that you would be a celebrity? Well, neither did Barbara and Bonnie Reynolds, that is not until they came to Winthrop this year and became the second set of identical twins to play basketball for the college.

Coming to Winthrop from Spring Valley High in Columbia, S.C., Barbara, 5'10½" and Bonnie 5'11" play forward, center and guard for the girls' team. Along with Ronnie and Donnie Creamer, the college's other set of identical twins, the girls have been exposed to an unbelievable amount of publicity since they came to Winthrop last August. Both sets of twins have had interview offers from Real People, Carolina Camera, The Spartanburg Herald, and numerous TV and radio stations in South Carolina. Everyone wants to know what it's like to be an identical twin who plays basketball for Winthrop.

According to Bonnie and Barbara all of the recent attention that is being heaped on them is nice, and doesn't interfere with their basketball game at all. It was certainly something that they never expected to happen. The girls said that they get stared at, pointed at and talked about just about everywhere they go now. When asked if the looks and comments bothered them, the twins replied that "everyone likes attention."

Barbara and Bonnie Reynolds are originally from Minnesota and didn't come to the southern states until they were in high school. While in school

they both played volleyball and baseball but actually didn't start playing basketball until they were freshmen in high school due to the low interest in women's athletics in the North.

The girls had offers to play basketball with other colleges such as Newberry, Columbia College and even a school in Iowa. When asked why they chose Winthrop over the other colleges the twins said that they loved Winthrop the first time that they saw it and just never considered going anywhere else.

Growing up the twins never had any big problems with competition. According to them, being a twin is an advantage. It gives you someone to lean on and someone to support you. As children the girls were dressed alike, but now that they have the choice they choose to at least be a little bit different. When asked if they ever wished that they hadn't been twins, the girls replied, "We don't know, we don't know what it would be like to be anything else."

Bonnie and Barbara are both Business majors and at this time plan to get jobs in a related area. Neither of them plans to pursue a future in sports, however they did voice an interest in trying for pro basketball. Both girls also voiced an interest in getting married.

Both Reynolds twins share common looks, interests and goals. From a distance there may appear to be little difference between the two; however, Bonnie and Barbara choose to think of themselves as individuals who are fortunate enough to be part of a great duo.

Iranian deportations turn into on-again, off-again affair

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS)—President Carter's visa review of Iranians studying in the U.S. has become an on-again, off-again affair that has left most Iranian students uncertain of their status.

With a December opinion that "it is not the business of the courts to pass judgment on the decisions of the President in foreign policy," the three-judge Washington, D.C., Circuit Court overturned an earlier District Court ruling that the government's roundup of Iranian students was unconstitutional. The Circuit Court ruling allowed the roundup to proceed, but the issue is headed for the U.S. Supreme Court, according to some lawyers involved.

Iranian students sued the government soon after President Carter's November 11, 1979, announcement that all college-age Iranians in the U.S. would be subject to a review of visa and scholastic records. Those who had violated the terms of their visas would be deported.

In a joint suit, Iranian students from Arizona, California and New York convinced District Court Judge Joyce Green a month later that the government was singling out Iranians for special treatment, and thus was discriminating against them.

Judge Green enjoined the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) from conducting further visa checks. INS spokesman Vern Jervis said at the time the INS had already interviewed 53,000 Iranians and had found 6,255 eligible for deportation hearings. Jervis speculated that the injunction meant that "no action will be taken" against the "out-of-status" students.

The Dept. of Justice, however, successfully appealed on behalf of the INS, and the injunction was lifted.

Janet Graham of the INS

says that the agency went on to conduct another 3,000 interviews by Dec. 31, and had raised its estimate of the total number of Iranian students in this country to 70,000.

"From here on out," Graham reports, "we will be looking for those students who did not report. But nothing will be done probably until the court makes any additional decisions."

Eric Lieberman, an attorney for the Berkeley-based Confederation of Iranian Students, predicts a request for a Supreme Court review of the cases is "almost a certainty."

Miss South Carolina search

Applications are now being accepted from all over the state for the annual Miss South Carolina pageant to be staged in Charleston, South Carolina. The two-day event will begin on March 28, 1980.

All judging in this pageant is based on poise, personality, and beauty of face and figure. Applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 28, never married, and at least a 6 months resident of South Carolina, thus college dorm students are eligible and welcome. All girls interested in competing for the title must write to 'Miss S.C.

Pageant Headquarters, 173H Rutledge Avenue, Charleston, S.C. 29403," by February 15, 1980. Letters must include a recent photo, a brief biography and phone number.

The girl chosen Miss S.C. will represent her state in the Miss U.S.A. pageant, nationally televised on CBS-TV in May. The new winner will be awarded a host of prizes including a competition evening gown for the Miss U.S.A. Pageant, as well as a two-week stay on the beautiful gulf coast of Biloxi, Mississippi, including round trip air fare.

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Iranians opting for marriages

(CPS)—Recent attempts by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to track down and deport "out-of-status" Iranian nationals studying in this country have apparently sparked an upsurge in Iranian marriages to Americans.

All Parvaneh and Jenann Self, both University of Florida students, were married Nov. 29. Not coincidentally Parvaneh, an Iranian, was scheduled to appear the next day for a deportation hearing in Jacksonville.

Under immigration law any foreign national who marries an American citizen is eligible for permanent visa.

While Parvaneh had been engaged to Self since March his fears of deportation "pushed" the newlyweds' plans forward. INS prosecutors attempted to deport Parvaneh when it was discovered that he had not been a UF student since spring quarter. Parvaneh claimed that the UF registration office had made a mistake in his records, and that he had actually been attending classes throughout the summer.

In New York City, First Deputy Clerk Herbert Ryans claims: "They're marrying like crazy. In fact," he adds, "I've married 12 in the last week."

But Mary Thompson, recently retired director of the International Student Service in New York, says she doesn't believe it. She thinks that Americans are just taking note of the Iranians' actions more than they did before the crisis in Iran

erupted.

"The crisis has heightened Americans' awareness of the problems of the Iranians," she said. "I wouldn't be too quick to jump to any conclusions."

The INS is keeping a close eye on the Iranians' nuptials, however, just in case.

John Drastel, acting district director for the INS, says, "We don't want people to marry just to stay here."

Student sex problems increase

(CPS)—The sexual revolution may be here, but it apparently isn't easy going for the revolutionists.

Dr. Gary Margolis, a counselor at Middlebury College in Vermont, says health professionals on college campuses are now spending one-third to one-half of their time dealing with

students who have sex-related emotional problems.

Margolis, according to Zodiac News Services, claims that the stress of sexual intimacy on campus leaves some students anxiety-ridden and depressed and even can be the cause of headaches, stomach aches, and insomnia.



A LOOK AT HISTORY AND CURRENT EVENTS

By Dr. Birdsall Vialt, Professor of History, Winthrop College

Communist China continues to struggle with the problems of economic development and rapid population growth.

The major economic development during 1979 was the government's decision to focus on more realistic plans.

During the National People's Congress last summer, Premier Hua Guofeng outlined a three-year program to "readjust, restructure, consolidate and improve" the national economy. Hua's program marked the abandonment of the ambitious goals for steel and grain production—60 million tons and 400 million tons respectively by 1985—announced in 1978.

The official Xinhua news agency justified the revised plan as "one step backward in preparation for a leap forward."

During 1979, the Chinese also began to encourage foreign investment and to accept loans from foreign banks.

Of particular importance was the enactment of the Chinese-foreign joint equity venture law. This will enable the Chinese government to cooperate with foreign companies in a number of areas: electric power and other energy programs, transportation, and communications, iron and steel, electronics and precision machinery, plastics and construction materials, and agricultural machinery.

Joint ventures will be encouraged especially to produce for export. However, a portion of the output may be allowed to enter the domestic market, particularly if the products will

enable a reduction in the import of finished goods, such as color TV sets.

Another significant aspect of China's new economic program is the government's commitment to raising living standards, especially in the countryside. Beginning with the 1979 harvest, the government increased the purchasing price of grain by 20 percent. Prices paid for cotton, vegetable oil and pork rose by about 25 percent.

China's problems of economic development are compounded by the fact that the country's population is rapidly approaching the billion mark.

The government has launched an expanded program of birth control and has also initiated a propaganda campaign to encourage the one-child family. According to this campaign, one child is wonderful, two are more than adequate, three are too many, and four will warrant penalties.

Chinese demographers estimate that there would be 240 million fewer births over the

next 20 years if each of the newly married couples had only one child.

Current birth patterns, however, do not offer much basis for this optimism. During 1978 alone, some 17 million babies were born. In 30 percent of the families, the babies brought the number of children to three or more.

The government recognizes that propaganda alone will not suffice to reduce the birth rate. At the National People's Congress last summer, a new family planning law was proposed.

If this law is enacted, married couples with only one child will receive child health subsidies, higher pensions and priority in the allocation of housing in the cities and of land in the country. Couples with more children will have sanctions imposed on them.

It remains to be seen whether a combination of propaganda and legislation will change the nation's attitude toward one of its most popular products—children.

Speech & Hearing Screening

The Department of Communications announces that speech and hearing evaluations will be offered for those students electing teacher education and other interested students.

Dates are Monday, January 28 through Friday, February 8. Screenings will be held in 117-A Johnson between the hours of 10:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. and 2:00-4:00 p.m. daily during the two-week period. It is not necessary to make an appointment.



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THE EYE

Men win three straight

By DAVID JACKSON

America's Super Bowl

By DAVID JACKSON

Super Bowl XIV is now history and, as expected, the Pittsburgh Steelers captured their fourth National Football League championship in the last six years with a 31-19 victory over the surprising Los Angeles Rams.

In my opinion, the Super Bowl is one of America's two greatest sports attractions (the other being baseball's World Series). Each January, it attracts over 100 million television viewers world-wide and an immeasurable interest from people who are otherwise not particularly big football fans.

Tickets to the big game (and over 103,000 of them were sold to this year's game at Pasadena's Rose Bowl) can be scalped for hundreds of dollars. Thousands of households across the nation plan Super Bowl parties. A single minute of advertising on CBS's telecast of the game could be brought for no less than \$450,000.

It is interesting that one football game could grab such an immense hold on American interest, particularly an American interest which is currently troubled by such things as the Iranian Crisis, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, high gasoline and oil prices, and a general rise in the cost of living.

Yet, perhaps these problems are the very reason that the Super Bowl (and other certain athletic events) enjoy such a popularity. As CBS sportscaster Jack Whitaker pointed out at the beginning of the Super Bowl telecast, Americans could use the game as an excuse to sit back, relax, and forget about their troubles. People no doubt do this for a lot of their games.

Another major factor behind the Super Bowl's popularity, as I see it, is an American desire to watch the ultimate. People have always been more interested in the final presidential election than the primaries or nomination races; in the major battles rather than the preliminary skirmishes.

With the Super Bowl, one does not have to be concerned with such confusing things as team records, league statistical leaders, and divisional or playoff races. Instead, this game matches (supposedly) the NFL's two best teams in a contest to decide football's true and ultimate champion.

This kind of a situation makes it easier for the average and below-average football fan to identify with the Super Bowl players and their teams. In the two weeks before the actual kickoff, the nation's sports pages devote most of their time to the two teams involved and its readers are exposed to virtually every angle of the upcoming game—from Pittsburgh's high powered offense to Los Angeles' stubborn defense; from Mean Joe Greene's Coke commercial to a life story of the Rams' relatively unknown young quarterback Vince Ferragamo.

This year's Super Bowl matched up two teams who could easily be identified with. Pittsburgh and Los Angeles entered the game under opposite circumstances and with different appeals.

Pittsburgh had its share of rooters in Super Bowl XIV because people admire the best, those workers who are true masters of their craft. I like to think that the Steelers provide some inspiration for those who feel down and frustrated about their work because it was not too long ago that Pittsburgh was one of the worst teams in football (in 1969, Chuck Noll's first year as coach they had a record of 1-13).

Of course, many people chose to root for the Steelers because "everybody loves a winner." Bandwagons like this will always be full of opportunistic riders. Indeed, with three NFL titles under their belts and being established a 10½ point favorite, the Steelers looked like sure winners over the Rams.

While Pittsburgh appeared to be an invincible machine, the Los Angeles Rams entered Super Bowl XIV as the prototype of the underdog. Many people regarded the Rams as losers, but losers of a different sort.

By capturing the NFC West for the seventh straight year, the Rams set a league record for consecutive divisional titles. However, in the six playoff trips prior to this year's, the Rams had lost and had often looked terrible in doing so. Thus, they had been branded as chokers who would never make it to a Super Bowl.

To make matters worse, Los Angeles had eked out this year's divisional win with only a 9-7 record. However, their two playoff wins over Dallas and upstart Tampa Bay, put them into the big game despite the worst record in Super Bowl history. After years of frustration, the Rams had made it.

Because humans are naturally sympathetic, underdogs like the Rams will always have their supporters. On last Super Sunday, for over three quarters, it looked as if the underdog might have its day. However, the Pittsburgh machine, thanks to such parts as Terry Bradshaw, John Stallworth, and Lynn Swann, showed their true championship caliber and rallied for the 31-19 win.

But to me, the most important thing about 1980's Super Sunday was the fact that, for over three hours, hundreds of millions of Americans forgot their and the world's troubles and concentrated on a game. Maybe this is organized sports' most important contribution.

For the first time this season, Winthrop's highly regarded men's basketball Eagles had an undefeated week and the three wins registered during this time probably represented their best and most consistent basketball of the year.

It was simply a great week for the Eagles. Following a ten-point loss to the league leading Francis Marion Patriots, Winthrop's record stood at a barely respectable 7-7 and their Dunkel rating was fifth in the district and way behind the leaders.

However, following impressive wins over USC-Spartanburg (84-76), USC-Aiken (87-79), and Limestone (96-81), Nield Gordon's club now stands at 10-7, and they are rated the third best team in District 6. With a "power rating" of 40.8 (their best ever), Winthrop trails only Francis Marion (43.2) and Lander (42.6) in the league standings which determines the matchups for the season ending championship tournament.

Reflecting on the district's rating system, Eagle coach Nield Gordon says that "I don't know how to figure out the Dunkel system. This week, I figured we could be as low as 6th or as high as third and we wound up third."

Gordon cautions against an overemphasis on the Dunkels, saying that "they should be an afterthought. They don't win games for you and that is what we have got to concentrate on that."

Despite the confusion of the Dunkel ratings (teams with better records may have a lower rating and vice-versa), Gordon maintains that by the end of the season the teams with the best records will be at the top of the list.

If Winthrop can keep up or even better its current pace, they may well wind up with one of the league's best records and ratings. After that horrendous 3-6 start, the Eagles have won seven out of their last eight and looked particularly impressive against USC-Spartanburg and USC-Aiken.

In both of these games (as well as in the other, less impressive win over Limestone), Winthrop took a big lead and then repelled comeback efforts by the opponents.

Against Spartanburg, an away game, the Eagles held a thirteen point lead on four separate occasions, the last being a 54-41 advantage with 16:32 left to play.

It was at this point that Spartanburg made its best run at the Eagles. With ten minutes to go, they had narrowed the margin to four at 59-55. However, three and a half minutes later, WC had built the lead back up to 67-57.

Again, USC-S came back. Within the next two minutes, they had scored two straight baskets and were on the line with a one-and-one, trailing only 67-63 with 3:41 left. However, the Rifle player missed his free throw and Winthrop regained control of the game, hit impor-



The odds are that Bennie Bennett made this free throw. The 6'11" junior from Gable, who is recovering from minor surgery, made 9 out of 10 foul shots in Winthrop's 81-71 win over USC-Aiken (Photo by A.P. Copley)

tant free throws and made key breakaways down the stretch (one of them resulting in a vicious slam dunk by Ronnie Creamer). The final score was 84-76 in favor of the Eagles.

Two nights later, in a home match against USC-Aiken, Winthrop raced out to a lead which had its apex at 32-18 with 6:49 remaining in the first half. However, Aiken cut this margin to five before a Charlie Brunson basket made it 39-32 at halftime.

In the second half, Winthrop built a 15 point lead at 47-32 with 16 minutes to go, only to see that lead shrink to 69-64 with 2:43 left. However, Winthrop again held on for the win, hitting lead preserving free throws and making the final score 81-72.

The weekending win over Limestone was less impressive than these two as the Eagles looked sloppy at times in their 96-81 win over the poor shooting and outmanned Saints. The game was further marred by 55 personal fouls whistled by a pair of over-zealous referees.

After the trials and tribulations of the early season, Nield Gordon is obviously pleased with the way his team is playing now. "I think that the real key is that we're getting good, consistent play out of a lot of people."

"Before Christmas, we had only one or two people playing well—now we've got just about everybody playing well. Tim Raxter is playing the best ball of his career, Donnie Creamer has been our most consistent player, Ronnie Creamer is always capable of having a good night. Rick Riese has been our most consistent guard, and Dave Hampton has provided a great steadying influence."

Gordon indicated that he will stick with this starting lineup and continue to bring Bennie Bennett and Charlie Brunson off the bench. Bennett and Brunson are probably the best sixth and seventh man tandem in the district.

There was one sad note last week, as Doug Schmieding injured his knee against Limestone. His future status is at this time unknown. A highly touted sophomore out of Seneca, S.C., Schmieding has been having knee problems since the early part of last season. According to Gordon, "I have never had a player with so much talent and potential have such bad luck throughout his entire college career."

But, overall, things seem to be looking up for Winthrop. If they can keep up or improve upon the current pace, they will be in awfully good shape going into March's championship tournament.

Ellerbe regains winning ways

By DAVID JACKSON

Ann Ellerbe's Winthrop Eagle women regained their winning ways the other week with two easy wins over USC-Spartanburg and Wofford.

It has been a season of streaks thus far for Ellerbe's Eagles. After an opening game loss, Winthrop won four straight but then lost four in a row. The two wins over the opponents from Spartanburg makes their seasonal record now 6-5.

The win over Spartanburg, away from home on Thursday, Jan. 17, was a surprisingly easy one. The Eagles, coming off of a heartbreaking 74-72 loss to strong Francis Marion, refused to let down and cruised to a 78-54 victory.

The Eagles dominated the entire game, building up a 40-27 halftime lead, and the fat margin allowed Ellerbe to use all of her players.

Jan Rampey paced the Eagle effort with 22 points, including an incredible 10 of 11 shooting performance. Rampey, who is not afraid to take or make long jump shots, is the Eagles' leading shooter at 45%.

Winthrop's victory over USC-Spartanburg also saw double figure performances by Rosita Fields, 13; Nancy Floyd, 12; Cassandra "CB" Barnes, 10; and Sharon Dixon, 10.

After the game, Ellerbe said that she was "pleasantly surprised that we played that well after a tough Francis Marion game. I had feared a bit of a let-down."

It seems that such letdowns have been a big problem for the year's Eagles. Says Ellerbe, "We have been sporadic-playing good one time, then slacking off and playing bad. Hopefully, we have stopped the slacking off."

The Eagles took the next weekend off and returned to action on Monday, Jan. 21, with a game against Wofford in York. Just as there had been no slacking off in the previous game against USC-Spartanburg, there was still none in this contest as Winthrop completely blew away the hapless Terriers 83-31.

Ellerbe again used all of her players and the team was led in scoring by Cassandra Barnes with 14 points (she was 7 of 8 from the floor). Great balance in Winthrop's scoring is displayed by the fact that only two other players scored in double figures: Nancy Floyd, with 12; and Rosita Fields, with 10. The rest of the Eagles' 47 points were distributed about evenly among the remaining 9 players.

Winthrop outrebounded the shorter Wofford team by the incredible margin of 76-32. The Eagles were led in this department by Rosita Fields with 13 and Barbara Reynolds with 10.

As strange as it may seem, games this lopsided can be tough for a coach. As Ellerbe explained, "You don't want to let your first string sit too long, you want to give everybody a chance to play, and you don't want to run the score up."

This win was even "tougher" for Ellerbe in that Wofford's coach is a fellow Winthrop graduate and good friend Trisha Gainey, whose program at Wofford is in its very first year. Unless you're Tampa Bay football's John McKay, you don't want to run the score up on your friends.

However, because of the huge talent gap between the two teams, this particular could not help being as lopsided as 83-31.

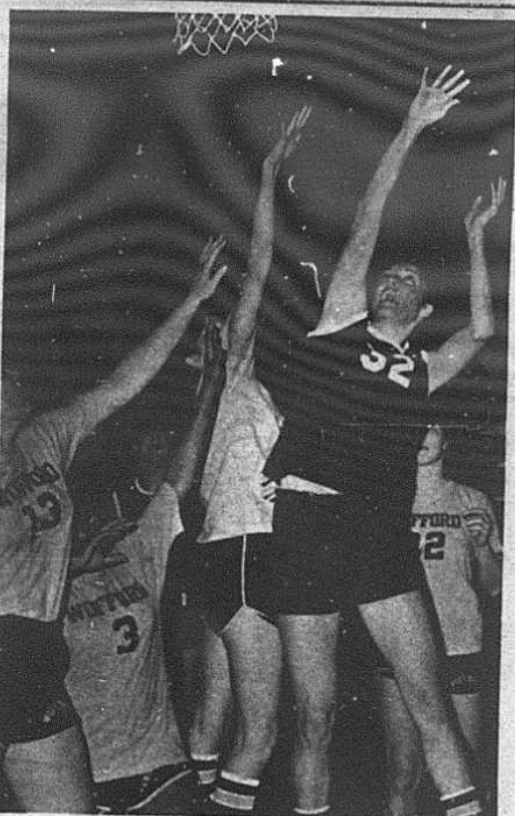
The best thing about the Wofford game was the fact that all of Winthrop's players got into the game, particularly those who have not been receiving much playing time. Ellerbe specified the fact that freshman Julie Vandiver set a school record with 6 steals and her "really good play gave her the confidence she had been lacking."

Winthrop's wins over USC-Spartanburg and Wofford are even more impressive given the fact that Sara Dukes had been quite ill throughout the week. The sophomore forward from Newberry, who leads the team in scoring and rebounding, missed the Spartanburg and was used only sparingly in the rout over Wofford (in which she scored only two points).

It was hoped that Dukes would be ready to play in last week's games against Gardner-Webb and Coastal Carolina. Reports on these two games will be in next week's Johnsonian.

The Winthrop overall record is currently 6-5 and they are listed as the sixth best small college team in the state by the Dunkel ratings. Tonight they will take on USC-Aiken, a team that is currently rated just behind them. The game is to be played out at the Sullivan Junior High School Gym at six o'clock.

This weekend, the Eagles will face a very tough assignment as they travel to Blacksburg, Virginia, for the Virginia Tech Invitational Tournament. On Friday, Feb. 1, East Tennessee St. and Georgetown will play at seven while Winthrop will take on the host Virginia Tech Gobblers at 9:15. On Saturday, Friday's losers will play a consolation game at 6, while the winners play for the tournament title at 8:15.



Ann Ellerbe says that Sharon Dixon (No. 32) "is really coming along on defense and rebounding" at center for the Eagles. (Photo by Bimbo Armour, courtesy of the Evening Herald).

trivia quiz

Here's a little test to challenge your sports knowledge. This week's questions are on the Super Bowl and the answers are upside down.

- 1) In the 1970's only three teams represented the NFC in the Super Bowl. Two of them were Dallas (who made the trip five times and won twice) and Minnesota (who played and lost in four Super Bowls). One NFC team went only one year: who was it, what was the year, who was its opponent and what was the score of the game?
- 2) Name the MVP's in Pittsburgh's four Super Bowl wins.
- 3) Joe Namath is not the only old AFL player to guarantee a Super Bowl win. In 1967, a Kansas City Chief made such a claim on the eve of his game against the Green Bay Packers. Who was he?
- 4) Name the only franchise which has gone to the Super Bowl twice under two different coaches, the years they went, the scores of the games, and the names of the coaches themselves.

answers

- 1) In January of 1978, a fellow named John Rauch led them in a 33-14 loss to the Green Bay Packers (Vince Lombardi's last game as coach of the Packers). In 1976, coach John Madden led the Raiders to a 32-14 win over Minnesota.
- 2) Franco Harris (1975 against Minnesota); Lynn Swann (1976 against Dallas); and Terry Bradshaw (twice—1979 against Dallas; 1980 against Los Angeles).
- 3) Defensive back Fred "The Hammer" Williamson (he was injured in the 35-10 loss to the Packers; later he became an actor and unsuccessful third man on ABC's Monday Night Football).
- 4) Oakland. In January of 1968, a fellow named John Rauch led them in a 33-14 loss to the Green Bay Packers (Vince Lombardi's last game as coach of the Packers). In 1976, coach John Madden led the Raiders to a 32-14 win over Minnesota.

this week's schedule

MEN'S BASKETBALL

Monday, Jan. 28—VOORHEES AT SULLIVAN JR. HIGH (8:00)
Thursday, Jan. 31—Wofford in Spartanburg (8:00)
Saturday, Feb. 2—Limestone in Gaffney (7:30)

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

Monday, Jan. 28—USC-AIKEN AT SULLIVAN JR. HIGH (6:00)
Friday, Feb. 1—First Round of Virginia Tech Invitational vs. Virginia Tech in Blacksburg, Va. (9:15).
Saturday, Feb. 2—Final Round of Virginia Tech Invitational in Blacksburg, Va. (6:00 or 8:15)

Dunkel ratings

MEN
(as of Jan. 21)

Record

Rating

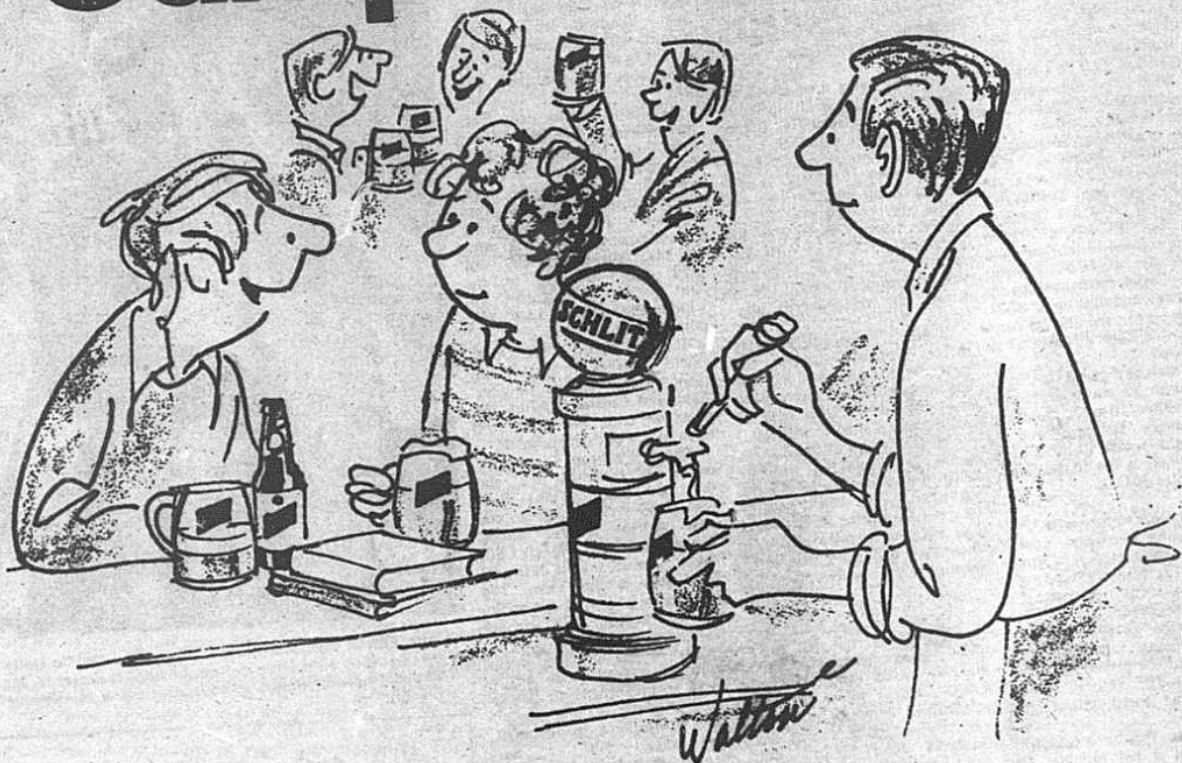
- 1) Francis Marion 14-2
- 2) Lander 16-2
- 3) WINTHROP 10-7
- 4) College of Charleston 11-5
- 5) Erskine 9-7
- 6) USC-Aiken 8-11
- 7) Voorhees 11-3
- 8) USC-Spartanburg 12-6
- 9) Newberry 10-10
- 10) Central Wesleyan 9-10

WOMEN

(as of Jan. 21—records and ratings unavailable)

- 1) South Carolina St.
- 2) College of Charleston
- 3) Francis Marion
- 4) Erskine
- 5) Claflin
- 6) WINTHROP
- 7) USC-Aiken
- 8) Lander

Campus Days...



"I spent my freshman year looking for a parking space."

The Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company certifies Schlitz to be a beer of uncompromising excellence, expertly brewed using only pure water, the very finest barley malt, and select hops and grains. Every drop carefully aged and chill-lagered for superior quality.



Schlitz makes 'em great.

DSU HAPPENINGS

ATS entertainers

Jan. 29-30 David Ezell
Feb. 1-2 Tim Bays

Tim Bays' music reflects his diverse interests. He waves easily from an epic folk-story song and singalong to an infectious samba, from a country blues number to a jazz-flavored ballad, from the character of an old man languishing in a downtown rooming house to that of a low-rent gigolo. Admission to ATS is a WCID. All acts begin at 9.



Caribbean cruise deadline

Sign Up Deadline: February 22, 1980 - Deposit of \$250 which is non-refundable, but transferrable.

Trip: May 4-11. Seven exciting days and nights aboard the S.S. Calypso.

Cost: \$499

More Information: Call Katy Kral in the DSU office, 2246.



DSU short course

Planning to get married soon or just want to learn some helpful hints on planning a wedding? The Bridal House and DSU have the answer, try their short course on "planning your wedding."

Sign up at Dinkins Information Desk.

Free with a WCID.

Jan. 29, Feb. 5, 12, 19 - Dinkins 220 - 7:30-8:30

Combating Loneliness:



**Dinkins
Student
Union**

Ski trip

Wanna go skiing on Sugar? For \$18, you get transportation to and from Sugar Mountain, lift tickets, and equipment. If you take your own equipment, the price is only \$14. Sign up at Dinkins Information Desk. Deadline for the February 8 trip is February 1.

THIS BUD'S FOR PAUL NEWMAN, 1979 NATIONAL C-PRODUCTION CHAMPION.

AND THE MOST WANTED
RACE DRIVER OF THE YEAR.

Paul Newman, 1979 National C-Production Champion, is a Budweiser driver. Newman's 1979 season highlights include:

- May 13/Summit Point (W. Va.)/Datsun C Production: won pole, won race, set new lap record
- May 13/Summit Point (W. Va.)/Datsun B Sedan: won pole, won race
- June 3/Watkins Glen (N.Y.)/Datsun C Production: won pole, won race, set new lap record
- June 3/Watkins Glen (N.Y.)/Datsun B Sedan: won pole, won race, set new lap record
- June 10/24 Hr. LeMans (France)/Porsche 1st in class, second overall
- June 17/Helson Ledges (Ohio)/Datsun B Sedan: won pole, won race, set new lap record
- June 30/Lime Rock Park (Conn.)/Datsun B Sedan: won pole, won race
- July 4/6 Hr. Watkins Glen (N.Y.)/Porsche 1st in class, second overall
- July 15/Stratford (Minn.)/Datsun C Production: won pole, won race, set new lap record
- July 15/Stratford (Minn.)/Datsun B Sedan: won pole, won race, set new lap record



Send \$3.00 check or money order payable to
Budweiser, 9th Street, St. Louis, MO 63118. (Void where prohibited.)